

Nashville Union.

TUESDAY MORNING SEPT. 30, 1862

WANTED.

A few Quartermaster's Vouchers. Also, a few thousand dollars in gold for sale. Enquire at office of Commercial Hotel, Sept. 30-31.

NASHVILLE TELEGRAPHICAL UNION NO.

The regular Monthly Meeting of this Society will be held on Monday next, the 6th prox. The fines for absence will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the President.

W. MULLINS,
Recording Secretary.

The little evacuation which the rebels attempted to get up last Sunday didn't amount to much. It was really a sin against decency.

Since it has been found that the Feels won't give up the city, High street feels very low. Summer street looks wintry, and Spruce street is considerably milled.

Acting Assistant Adjutant General Paul demands the surrender of the city. "Paul, Paul, why persecutest thou me? It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks."

We learn that a flat-boat or some sort of a vessel, which some impatient travelers had rigged up to make a voyage down the roaring Cumberland from this place, was captured yesterday, a few miles below the city, and several officers on board captured. They were robbed of their money, watches, papers, &c.

Three miles out of town, West of the city, a flat-boat had been captured and its crew taken prisoner.

The guerrillas, those flowers, blossoms and nosegays of Rebel chivalry sent in word on Sunday morning last to their female admirers in our loyal and moral little city that they would whip out the Yankees by ten o'clock P. M. that night positively. But they didn't come. Oh cruel disappointment! Another batch of our countrymen, moulty tarts, stale muffins, tainted chickens, and spoiled tempers. Heartless rebels, why did you treat your friends so deceitfully?

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have seen young gentlemen dressed up to such a degree that it was impossible for them to turn their heads or make a bow. We were somewhat in a like predicament on Sunday morning, for our columns were so full of news that we had not room to thank our friend Mr. F. P. BARRETT for the file of late papers which he had just brought through from Louisville, and which enabled us to fill the "aching void" of our columns. The public as well as ourselves is infinitely indebted to him for this accommodation. Such favors are peculiarly valuable during a mail blockade.

Our Market.

Our market is very poorly supplied, and prices are very high. This is attributable to the fact that a great many market-people are prevented from coming in by the guerrillas. We wish to remind the poor that this state of things has been brought about and is kept up by wealthy and active secessionists in this city, who countenance the guerrillas in their outrages, and who could put a stop to their operations in this county to-morrow, if they chose. These men do not suffer, for they have means to pay three or four prices, and they can get supplies privately, but the poor suffer severely. Let the blame rest on the guilty. They shall be remembered.

Correspondence.

We give below the note of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Paul to General Negley, demanding the surrender of Nashville, county seat of Davidson county, and Capital of the State of Tennessee, and the reply. Of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Paul it cannot be said as it was of Saint Paul, that "much learning has made him mad," as any one can see by looking at his original orthography:

Head Quarters Forces
Before Nashville
Tennessee
Sept 28th '62

To Brig Genl NEAGLEY
Commanding Forces at Nashville.

Having thoroughly
invested your position, we demand
an immediate unconditional surren-
der of the city.

By order of
Major-General S. R. ANDERSON,
Commanding Forces before Nashville
JAS. A. PAUL

A. A. A. G.

REPLY.

General NEAGLEY is prepared and de-
termined to hold his position.

Respectfully,
JAS. A. LOWRIE,
Captain and A. A. G.

September 28th, 1862, P. M.

The telegraphic dispatches say that
the rebel army is "in full retreat." Con-
sidering that the poor devils have had
nothing to gnaw for a month, but green
corn, we think the retreat must have
been a very empty one.

The Richmond Enquirer says that
Jackson's soldiers "turn up their noses
at the bare mention of a Yankee soldier."

And our soldiers hold their noses at
the bare sight of one of Jackson's soldiers.

Brilliant Achievement of General Heintzelman.

Capture of Part of General Ewell's
Body Guard.

The Rebel Army Retreating Toward
Winchester.

The Union Army in Pursuit.

New York, September 29.—A Wash-
ington dispatch states that a cavalry re-
connaissance from Heintzelman's head-
quarters yesterday morning accomplished
one of the most rapid and brilliant
achievements of the campaign. They
went within three miles of Thoroughfare
Gap, performing the distance of 80 miles
in less than 20 hours.

Near Thoroughfare Gap they discover-
ed a rebel force acting as body guard to
General Ewell, who was in an ambu-
lance, badly wounded, being escorted
towards Richmond. Three of the body
guard were captured, together with about
30 more prisoners, several of whom are
officers, and some wagons.

The report was sent in by Elicey. The
Herald's Washington despatch has the
following: Information reached here
that the rebels last night destroyed the
new bridge at Harper's Ferry and blew
up the piers. They also destroyed every-
thing possible at Harper's Ferry and
along the line of the road to Martins-
burg, including the splendid bridge
known as Ellar Bridge at that point.

This morning there remains only a
small force of rebels on Bolivar Heights
and one company at Sandy Hook. The
rebels took advantage of the cessation of
hostilities yesterday, and made all nec-
essary arrangements for their retreat,
their main body crossing the river at the
nearest ford; some accounts state near
Harper's Ferry, others at Dam No. 4; the
latter is probably their principal
crossing.

There are flying rumors of an engage-
ment to-day, but it is ascertained the
firing proceeded from our flying artillery
attacking the rear guard of the retreat-
ing rebel army.

Pleasanton shelled the enemy with ef-
fect as they passed through the ravine.

The last seen of the enemy they were fly-
ing in the direction of Winchester, and
it is supposed they would retreat precipi-
tately on to Richmond. Our entire army
crossed Antietam creek this morning
and was massed between the Potomac
and Shepherdstown, and there was every
evidence that McClellan would cross the
river.

The loss of generals and field officers
in our army is large to be concurred in
able. Rebel deserters represent the loss
of the enemy's officers as equally severe.
It was understood that Burnside crossed
into Virginia via Harper's Ferry and is
moving on the enemy.

Deserters report that the recent move-
ment of the rebels in escaping into Vir-
ginia was conducted by Stonewall Jack-
son, the other chief officers—Lee, Long-
street, &c.—being either wounded or too
much fatigued to be efficient. They also
state that it was believed in the rebel
army that a force of Federal troops had
passed through Thoroughfare Gap and in-
tercepted their advance, and they sup-
posed the movement was under the di-
rection of Sigel, of whom they stand in
great dread.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 29.
A gentleman from Chambersburg this
evening says all the troops stationed
there have been sent to Hagerstown and
Boonesboro. A company from Philadel-
phia refused to go over the line, when
General Reynolds said they might go
home and be hanged, and disgrace would
forever rest on their shoulders.

After the General's reprimand they
finally went over the border. Governor
Curtis is still at Hagerstown. A feeling
of perfect security prevails in official
circles. Quite a number of wounded
have arrived here and at other points on
the Potomac and the river.
The news of McClellan's great victory
was received with great rejoicing. The
troops here are urging to be sent forward
that they may yet be able to assist in
the great work. Travel to Chambers-
burg and Hagerstown was resumed to-
day, and the telegraph is now open to
Boonesboro.

The Rebel Officers Gen. Sibley and Col. Steele.

By way of New Orleans, we have in-
telligence of the death of the rebel Gen.
Sibley and Colonel Steele, who were as-
sassinated near El Paso del Norte, in
Texas, by their own exasperated men,
after being thoroughly defeated by the
Union forces. General Sibley, a native of
Louisiana, and a graduate of West Point,
he entered the Academy in 1833 and gradu-
ated in 1835, without distinguishing him-
self in any marked manner. Among his
classmates were the Union Generals Ir-
win, McDowell, and W. H. Barry, and the
rebel Generals Beauregard and Hardee.

With the latter, in July, 1858, Sibley
was appointed Second Lieutenant in the
2d Dragoons, then a comparatively new
regiment, having been first organized in
1836. In March, 1840, he was made First
Lieutenant, and, with this rank, he acted
as Regimental Adjutant from 1841 until
1847, in which year he obtained his com-
pany. Directly after getting his commis-
sion as Captain, he was engaged, with
his company, in the affair at Vera Cruz,
and was brevetted Major for gallant and
meritorious conduct, March 25, 1847. In
1861, he succeeded to a majority in the
1st Dragoons, but resigned before he re-
ceived his commission, and joined his
fortune with that of his brother rebels.
He at last reaped the reward of treason.
General Sibley was the principal rebel in
New Mexico. He was in that territory
when he resigned, and has been kept
there ever since. He won a barren vic-
tory over General Canby at Valverde,
which has been effectively wiped out by
his defeat, and his untimely death at the
hands of his own misguided partisans.

Col. Steele, who was killed with Gen.
Sibley, in Wm. Steele, formerly captain
in the same regular regiment with Sibley.
He was a native of this State, and gradu-
ated at West Point in 1843. On the 1st
of July of that year he was appointed
brevet 2d Lieutenant in the 2d Dragoons.

While yet a young officer, he distinguish-
ed himself in the battle of Chapultepec,
in the storming of Chapultepec, and in
the battle of Chantelerope. For the former
he received the brevet of 1st Lieutenant,
and for the latter that of Captain—both
for gallant and meritorious conduct.

In the conflict in the city of Chantelerope
he commanded his company. His com-
mission as full 1st Lieutenant was dated
June, 1848. In 1849-50 he was regim-
ental Adjutant; in November, 1851, he
became full Captain, and in May, 1861,
he became a major, while with his regim-
ent in New Mexico.

Bragg's and Buell's Armies in Ken- tucky—The Race Between Them.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10, 1862.
Affairs in Kentucky are decidedly of
a sensational nature. Nobody knows any-
thing for a certainty, and everybody as-
sumes to know everything exactly. Bragg
is, where Kirby Smith is, where Buell is,
where any of the military geniuses fig-
uring in this quarter of the globe are, may
possibly be known to a few to-day, but to-
morrow the entire situation is changed.

AN EXCITING FOOT RACE.

Buell and Bragg have been running a
race from Northern Alabama into Ken-
tucky, and just now they are preparing
to contest the prize for which they ran—
the control of the State.

Buell left the Tennessee river, near
Chattanooga, at the same time that Bragg
left Chattanooga. The former marched
directly to Nashville, while the latter
made a detour to the famous Cumberland
Gap. Thence pushing along by rapid
marches, he crossed the Cumberland near
Bucksville, thus escaping the barren re-
gions of Eastern Kentucky, and was
again in the fertile State so much cov-
eted by the Southern Confederacy. But
his aim does not seem to have been
merely to get into Kentucky, but to form
a junction with Kirby Smith, and, be-
tween them, get a lodgment on the Ohio.

By pushing directly north from Buck-
sville, Bragg would have found himself in
the midst of a country nearly devoid of
assistance, either for man or beast. He
therefore still bore to the westward and
north, evidently aiming for the rich and
productive regions about Bowling Green.

But General Buell had his eyes on the
rebel chief, and watched every move-
ment he made with the acuteness that a
cat watches a mouse. He saw Bragg's
design, and, at once broke up camp. At
Nashville, and pushed out to Bowling
Green himself, arriving there in time to
frustrate the intentions of the rebels.

THE REBELS OCCUPY GLASGOW.

Finding himself foiled in getting pos-
session of Bowling Green, the defenses of
which were so familiar to him, Bragg
turned off and made for Glasgow. Buell
also saw this movement and started a
division of his army to take possession
of Glasgow. The rebels were moving up
by forced marches, the Right Reverend
Brigadier-General Polk having the ad-
vance. The race at this time became a
chase; but the rebels rather got the start
of us, owing to our desire to avoid bring-
ing on a general engagement, and reached
Glasgow, causing the division of Buell's
army that had started for that place to
turn back. Bragg reached Glasgow on
Thursday last, and, by the next day, had
his entire army encamped on Beaver
Creek and about the town.

Then began the second chapter of this
exciting campaign. It will be observed
that, at about the time Bragg reached
Glasgow, Kirby Smith began his retreat
from Cincinnati. He was in a hurry to-
day as so simple as to believe that Kir-
by Smith ever intended attacking Cin-
cinnati. He made a strong demonstra-
tion there, it is true, but it was merely a
feint to keep reinforcements from Buell,
and this day Bragg, that object having
been accomplished, he now falls back to
join Bragg.

WHAT KIRBY SMITH WAS AFTER.

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been accomplished, he now falls back to
join Bragg.

DEADLY TIMES TO PER RUTLE, KY.
In the meantime, Bragg labors to keep
Buell isolated from the rest of the Fed-
eral army. So long as the Louisville and
Nashville Railroad remained in our pos-
session and in running order, Long way
to-day is as simple as to believe that Kir-
by Smith ever intended attacking Cin-
cinnati. He made a strong demonstra-
tion there, it is true, but it was merely a
feint to keep reinforcements from Buell,
and this day Bragg, that object having
been accomplished, he now falls back to
join Bragg.

Seeing this, Bragg, on his arrival at
Glasgow, immediately started out an ex-
pedition to destroy the railroad tunnel
near the Mammoth Cave. This place was
defended by a portion of Gen. Ron-
saw's division. An engagement occur-
red at this point, resulting in the repulse
of Ronsaw's men. The rebels then
burned the woodwork in the tunnel and
immediately retreated. This left the rail-
road temporarily impassable, but the
damage could be speedily repaired.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

AN ACCOUNT OF GENERAL PAUL'S CHARGE.
The following is a copy of a letter from
General Paul to General Negley, dated Sept. 28th, 1862.

Into camp again, after a long, weary
march from Edgemoor Junction. The
march has been one of very little interest
in itself, but I met on the road and had
a long conversation with a gentleman
who had just come from Bragg's army,
and has important information concern-
ing it. Much of his information I
had obtained and sent you from other
sources, but this, I am led to believe has
been captured. I therefore give you his
whole statement as I have received it,
promising that his story has received
corroboration by the testimony of others.

The informant in this case is an East
Tennessee refugee, and I suspect him to
be in the secret service of the Govern-
ment. He is a young intelligent man,
of athletic frame, and a clear, steady eye.
He left Chattanooga, a little town in the
valley of Sequatchy River, and went to
Dunlap, further north, on the 26th of
August. He had moved, he says, because
he had understood that Bragg was mov-
ing by the Anderson Road west toward
Battle Creek. A battle was expected,
and he desired to get away from the
vicinity of the probable field. He was
surprised to learn, on the morning of the
26th, that Bragg was moving north by the
Valley Road, and only a few miles dis-
tant from Dunlap, having bivouacked six
miles from Dunlap. He immediately
left the town and hid himself in
the woods not far from town, hid in
the bushes, and waited, in the hope that
Bragg would pass him by unmolested. He
was, however, discovered by infantry,
who were engaged in the rear in gather-
ing up recruits for Bragg's army.

He was enabled from his position to
see Bragg's army pass by. The advance
of the army was a regiment of Georgia
Cavalry, acting as escort to Major-Gen-
eral W. J. Hardee, who commands a corps
of Bragg's army. At that time, however,
he had no infantry with him, but in the
rear of the cavalry corps came six bat-
teries of field artillery and four heavy
guns—42 pounders, my informant thinks.
These batteries moved slowly up the val-
ley, and some distance in the rear came
the infantry.

Brigadier-General Buckner led the ad-
vance of the infantry. He commands
simply a division of the army—probably
5,000 men, led by one and one other brig-
ade commanders being under him. Di-
visions under Major-General Cheatham,
Brigadier-Generals Hilliard, Slaughter,
Anderson and Maney followed. The
ranks appeared to my informant to be
far from full; but the stragglers were

very numerous, and he thinks that the
regiment was very full of conscripted
men. They were poorly clad, and car-
ried no knapsacks or blankets. They
were all well armed. They depended
on the country for supplies, and had but
three wagons to a regiment—hardly suf-
ficient to forage with.

Generals Duckner, Hilliard, Cheatham
and others moved at the head of their
columns, with small escorts and full
staffs. My informant noticed, as a note-
worthy fact, that on the staff of these
Generals he saw but few young men,
and had the appearance of men of
experience. General Bragg traveled
with a small escort and but few staff-
officers. The whole expedition seemed
to be planned on an economical scale.

The rear guard of stragglers were
scouring the country in every direction,
and my informant did not escape their
scrutiny. They approached him, and he
feigned sleep. They arrested him and
compelled him to go along with them.
He was marched to Pikeville and detain-
ed several days.

He gives the following as the organi-
zation of Bragg's army:

REBEL ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST—SECOND
DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Bragg, Commander-in-
Chief.

Major-General Wm. J. Hardee, Com-
manding.

First Division—Brigadier-General S.
B. Buckner.

Second Division—Brigadier-General
Hilliard.

Third Division—Brigadier-General
Slaughter.

Fourth Division—Major-Gen. Cheatham.
Fifth Division—Brigadier-General S.
R. Anderson.
Sixth Division—Brigadier-General Geo.
Maney.

To this army is to be added another
corps, that under Kirby Smith, in Ken-
tucky, and a detached brigade under
General Maxey, in Middle Tennessee.
My informant estimates the full force of
this army to be thirty thousand infantry,
with five thousand cavalry and forty
pieces of artillery.

Bragg moved from Pikeville on the first
of September, taking the Grassy Grove
road to Crosville, and thence north. My
informant managed to be left behind at
Pikeville, and made his way to McMinn-
ville. He reached that point on the 2d
instant, and our army evacuated the next
day.

The Evansville Journal is informed by
a refugee from Curdsville, that the guer-
rillas, a few days ago, stopped a funeral
procession in that vicinity, and stole the
horses from the hearse, leaving the corpse
and hearse in the road.—Indianapolis
Journal 22nd.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

All subscribers in arrears to the Nash-
ville DAILY UNION are respectfully re-
quested to pay the *Route Agent*, or call
and settle at the office, or their paper will
be discontinued.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.

We have a small quantity of old
newspapers, suitable for wrapping paper,
which we will dispose of at 50 cts. per
hundred. Those in need of such an ar-
ticle, will do well to call soon and secure
a supply, as wrapping paper is a com-
modity not to be met with every day, and
more especially at the present time.

J. L. ABBE will have five or six
Coaches to leave Nashville for Owens-
boro, Ky., on the Ohio river, connecting
there with rail boats for Louisville,
about Wednesday or Thursday next.
He can accommodate sixty passengers
with seats. All who desire to go had
better secure seats.

Five very fine, Office at Sewanee
House. [Sept. 27-41]

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Mr. C. D. WHITING has assumed the
control of our city subscription list. He
will see that the Union is delivered regu-
larly to city subscribers every morning.
He will also make collections promptly,
at least every two weeks. No money
taken but Tennessee, or par funds.

NO GRAPE VINE NEWS ABOUT THIS.

On yesterday a large crowd of persons
were seen coming out of the Insurance
and Exchange office of W. J. MARR, on
College street just opposite the "Sewanee
House," each having Tennessee money
in their hands, which they had just
bought with Greenbacks. One was heard
to say, I have just made one dollar,
another I have made two dollars, and a
third I have got four dollars more money
than I had when I went in that Exchange
office, and all agreed that they had made
a saving of at least twenty per cent,
by exchanging their Greenbacks for
Tennessee money before spending them,
as they could buy as much with \$5 in
good Tennessee money, as they could for
\$5 in Greenbacks. [Sept. 24-41]

Parties desirous of going North, or to
any point on the Louisville and Nashville
Railroad, will find it to their interest by
calling at the Livestable of TRALEY &
SWAN, No. 5, College street, as they are
at all times prepared to convey passengers
to any place at reasonable charges.
Sept. 23-41.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST TROOP CAVALRY,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 22, 1862.

[Orders No. 6.]

All officers recruiting for this Regiment,
will immediately forward to these head-
quarters a report showing the strength
of the party, present and absent, and will
hereafter, at least once a week, make a
similar report, exhibiting the gain and
loss, if any, since last report.

By order of Col. STOKES.

JOHN MURPHY, 1st Lieut. & Adjutant,
1st Troop Cavalry. [Aug. 23-41]

Bank-Note List.

CORRECTED DAILY BY W. E. CHILDS & CO.

NO. 52, COLLEGE STREET.

These quotations are for United States Treas-
ury Notes, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

Bank of Tennessee, 20 cts.
Bank of Kentucky, 20 cts.
Bank of Ohio, 20 cts.
Bank of Indiana, 20 cts.
Bank of Virginia, 20 cts.
Bank of North Carolina, 20 cts.
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Bank of Oregon, 20 cts.
Bank of Washington, 20 cts.
Bank of Idaho, 20 cts.
Bank of Montana, 20 cts.
Bank of Wyoming, 20 cts.
Bank of Utah, 20 cts.
Bank of Nevada, 20 cts.

Bank of Tennessee, 20 cts.
Bank of Kentucky, 20 cts.
Bank of Ohio, 20 cts.
Bank of Indiana, 20 cts.
Bank of Virginia, 20 cts.
Bank of North Carolina, 20 cts.
Bank of South Carolina, 20 cts.
Bank of Georgia, 20 cts.
Bank of Alabama, 20 cts.
Bank of Mississippi, 20 cts.
Bank of Louisiana, 20 cts.
Bank of Arkansas, 20 cts.
Bank of Missouri, 20 cts.
Bank of Illinois, 20 cts.
Bank of Wisconsin, 20 cts.
Bank of Michigan, 20 cts.
Bank of Minnesota, 20 cts.
Bank of Iowa, 20 cts.
Bank of Nebraska, 20 cts.
Bank of Kansas, 20 cts.
Bank of Colorado, 20 cts.
Bank of New Mexico, 20 cts.
Bank of Arizona, 20 cts.
Bank of California, 20 cts.
Bank of Oregon, 20 cts.
Bank of Washington, 20 cts.
Bank of Idaho, 20 cts.
Bank of Montana, 20 cts.
Bank of Wyoming, 20 cts.
Bank of Utah, 20 cts.
Bank of Nevada